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THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, | 8. s. George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bec Pub lishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Danky Hee for the week ending November 24, 1888, was as follows: Sunday, Nov. 18. Monday, Nov. 19. Tuesday, Nov. 2) Wednesday, Nov. 21 Thursday, Nov. 22 Friday, Nov. 23

18,220 Average..... Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 21th day of November A. D. 1888, Seal N. P. FEIL, Notary Public,

Saturday, Nov. 34

State of Nebraska.

County of Douglas,
George B, Tyschnick, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of the Bee
Publishing company, that the actual average
daily circulation of The Dailry Rez for th
month of November, 1887, 1881, 1226 copies; for
December, 1887, 15,041 copies; for January, 1888
15,296 copies; for February, 1888, 15,002 copies;
for March, 1888, 19,890 copies; for April, 1888
18,744 copies; for May, 1888, 17,181 copies; for
June, 1888, 19,242 copies; for July, 1888, 18,003
copies; for Angust, 1888, 18,183 copies; for September, 1888, 18,154 copies; for October, 1888, was
18,084 copies.

GEO, B, TZSCHUCK.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my
presence this 7th day of November, 1888.

N. P. FEIL Notary Public. State of Nebraska. 88.

SINCE Judge Dundy's decision in the Douglas street railway injunction suit we look for the lion and lamb to lie down together, with the lamb inside of the lion of course.

SIOUX CITY proposes to be represented at the inauguration of President Harrison with a company of her citizens bearing corn-stalks. No provisions have been made, however, for citizens bearing corn-juice.

POLICEMEN are forbidden to frequent saloons on their beat. But this is an order constantly violated, which threatens the discipline of the police force. Official attention should be immediately directed to the matter.

GOVERNOR CHURCH, of Dakota, has spoken out like a man. He is a democrat, but he is emphatically for statehood, and he has said that if his resignation would hasten the solution of the problem he will tender it.

THE Valparaiso bank failure turns out to be one of the most flagrant defalcations and swindles ever perpetrated in Nebraska. The two rascals who caused this ruin should be run to earth and made to pay the penalty of their

THE astromical world is amused at the rivalry existing between the university of Southern California and the Lick observatory on Mount Hamilton. Ever since the remarkable discoveries were made at the Lick observatory the university of Southern California has been jealous of its fame. The latter has just ordered a powerful lens, said to be the largest in the world, and the two observatories will soon vie with each other in the business of stargazing.

THE present year has not been a successfut one for expositions, judging by the recent financial failure of the Cincinnati exposition and the unprofitable season of the Kansas City exposition. Both cities made heroic efforts to establish great exhibits, and it must be admitted that their endeavors were most creditable. Kansas City especially feels chagrined over her financial failure, and it is doubtful whether there will be another exposition in that city for some time to come.

PAT FORD is up for a third term in the council. He expects the working men of the Third ward to help him. We don't believe, however, that Mr. Pat Ford can pull the wool over their eyes again as he has done for years. Pat has been playing workingman's friend while he has been railway managers' tool. He was put on the Union Pacific pay roll as a special inspector of tracks and switches within a few weeks after he got into the council. To be sure, he introduced that famous resolution against the Pinkertons, but he took good care to have it pigeonholed.

AND now California has a favorite son for a cabinet position, in the person of Mr. Estee, who presided over the national convention at Chicago. We must concede that California's favorite son has prior claim over John M. Thurston, Nebraska's oil-room candidate. Thurston only presided over the convention a couple of hours, while Estee held down the chairman's cushion and swung the silver gavel for four mortal days. We imagine, however, that President Harrison can satisfy Estee's ambition with a bureau, and Thurston ought to be content with a marble-top washstand.

TACOMA, the future metropolis of Washington Territory, is certainly a go-ahead place. Circumstances compel it to put on metropolitan airs, for it has a very large shipping list, and is therefore forced to make provision for a floating population out of all proportion to its own numbers. The crews and officers of the many foreign steamers and sailing vessels require places of amusement, and if recreation of a superior kind is not provided for them experience has shown that vicious resorts would spring up like mushrooms. Tacoma has actually had the enterprise to establish a zoological garden, which has all manner of birds and beasts and amphibious mousters. There is a music pavillion and there is a rotunda for dancing and all the conveniences of a modern pleasure resort. The ideaseems to have been taken from Woodward's Gardens in San Francisco.

PROVIDING FOR EX-PRESIDENTS. Not for the first time the question, What shall we do for our ex-presidents? is receiving attention. It is an interesting question, because it involves consideration of the generosity and dignity of the nation. Having elevated a citizen to the highest office in the world, and by an unwritten law prescribed that after his retirement from that lofty position he cannot, without a sacrifice of dignity, resume the battle for existence in competition with his fellow men, is it not a duty to make such provision for his future as will enable him to live out his life without the necessity of worrying himself respecting the means of living, and without being required to make any sacrifice of the dignity which all Amercan citizens are proud to accord to the office of chief magistrate of the nation? None of our presidents have been rich men. Some of them possessed a modest competence, but no one of them belonged to the millionaire class. The salary of fifty thousand dollars a year, while it may seem large to persons of small incomes, is not remarkably generous when compared with the incomes of the rulers of other nations, even of those whose ability to be generous is immeasurably below ours. The president may save a part of this salary, as Mr. Haves and Mr. Cleveland are understood to have done, but to save much of it he must do so at the cost of the liberality that is expected of him, and therefore to some extent at the sacrifice of the dignity of the office. He is expected to entertain liberally, and indeed that has grown to be one of the But to go slowly is the true law of conditions and requirements of the progress which Americans are apt to office. The white house is a social center where the most generous hospitality is looked for. Foreign ambassadors, cabinet ministers, supreme judges,

ignore or to disdain. When such an sonators and conresentatives are entertained there, and not these alone, but other distinguished citizens and foreigners. The occasions of such entertainment must not be marked by any parsimony or meanness. There have been numerous instances where a single state dinner cost more than a week's salary of the president, and undoubtedly more than half the annual salary of the executive is expended in entertainment. After he has provided from what remains for his personal expenses and those of his family, it is certain that his saving cannot be large. A very careful man may in four years put away fifty to seventy-five thousand dollars, but it is doubtful if more than two of the presidents who have received the present salary saved so much, while it is a matter of record that the presidents who received the former salary of twenty-five thousand dollars a year, could not save any of it, some of them even being compelled, in consequence of their generous hospitality, to draw on their private means, thus retiring from the presidency poorer in purse than when they entered it. It is a curious fact that most of our

presidents have, at the end of their terms, retired to rural lives. Washington found contentment at Mount Vernon. Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe retired to their Virginia plantations. Jackson found peace in the quiet and | the uninitiated better things. Nothing seclusion of his Hermitage farm. can be more absurdly unjust than to Van Buren withdrew to Kinder- hang side by side an oil painting that Buchanan became almost a hermit at Wheatland and Hayes is finding ture, and an original study. No a full measure of happiness on a farm. Had Grant gone into rural retirement his life would very likely have been prolonged, and the experiences of his closing days would certainly have been less trouble- to paint them, and it will be found that some and harassing. John Quincy Adams remained in politics and represented his district in the House of Representatives, dying at the post of duty, while Andrew Johnson went back to the Senate and died while a member of that body. Arthur resumed his connection with the law firm of which he had been a member, but he simply gave the prestige of name, not participating actively in the

business. The most common suggestion is to provide a liberal pension for ex-presi dents, and another is to make them life senators. The objection to the last is that it would violate the principle on which the senate is based. The pension plan is doubtless the least objectionable of any that could be devised, the only question being one of national gener-

osity. ALLISON IN THE CABINET. If the great and growing west is to have recognition in the cabinet councils of the administration of Presidentelect Harrison, no man can present a higher claim to such honor than William B. Allison, of Iowa. Mr. Allison has been in public life, as a member of the national legislature, nearly a quarter of a century. During fifteen years of continuous service in the United States senate he has acquired a familiarity with national affairs possessed by few men of our time. No man in congress, not even excepting John Sherman, who is conceded to be an eminent financier, is as familian with financial legislation and the problems of our fiscal system.

Mr. Allison's experience as chairman of the appropriation committee of the senate would be invaluable to the coun try if he were placed at the head of the treasury department. His sound, conservative views would inspire and assure confidence in the management of the national finances without arousing the suspicion that the treasury is being managed solely in the interest of Wall street. To the republicans of this section, who complimented Mr. Allison with an endorsement for the presidency, his selection to the secretaryship of the treas ury would not only be extremely gratifying, but accepted as a recognition of the claims of the banner states of the party, Kansas, Iowa and Nebraska, that gave Benjamin Harrison one hundred and twenty thousand majority over all

competing candidates. AMATEUR ART EXHIBITIONS. Nothing can more conduce to the development of refined homes than the particular culture of the intellect, the feelings and the fingers, to which we owe works of art of every kind. From the rude log cabin to the stately pal-

the long ladder has been the result of a suggests another, and one advance is Much of this progress in the west is however, borrowed, and not indigenous, appertaining to the architect and the upholsterer rather than to the individual to whom belong the house beautiful and the objects of beauty it contains, To supplement this inevitable condition. inseparable from all new communities, nothing can be suggested more admirable than the formation of art associations including the professional and the amateur, and every one whose mind receives impressions of the beautiful in nature. These impressions are the basis of all art productions, and therefore those who have them are truly artistic in heart, even if they never touch fusain, cravon or brush. He who delights in the wandering loop of the Missouri, and thrills with cestacy over its borders of vegetation, whether in the lush green of the spring, or in the many-hued livery of the fall; he who marks the splendid panorama of the skies, the etherecal green of the sunset, the deep blue of noon, and the various grays of the storm cloud; he who sees in the broad expanse of a Nebraska plain no dull monotony of brown. but a subtle mingling of grays and whites and russets, and an almost endless succession of masses of elevation and depression, and never ending lines of deficate contour-such a man is a landscape artist, though he never draws a line in his life.

association is formed, there is a burning desire for action, for the formation of schools, and for an exhibition of artistic objects. True to our trading nature, we desire to take stock of our resources ,and find out what we can do. It is certain that such exhibitions would be better if delayed for some years. The commingling of the members of the association in the friendly intercourse of conversaziones does at the outset all that can be done, or that should be attempted. When, through the medium of these reunions, a working knowledge has been gained of the aim and limitations of an art association, an exhibition will be of service to the community at large. But it is absolutely necessary that the public must not be misled. The members of the association have taken upon themselves the responsibility of educating their community in art matters, and they must feel that responsibility to the backbone. There must be no attempt to make as good a display as possible at the expense of honesty. There must be a rigid exclusion of all work that is not original. If the committee to whom is entrusted the onerous duty of examining contributions to the exhibition accept work that is copied, they stultify themselves and act against the object for which such an association is formed. There is no point more material than this one. To the uninitiated a good copy seems a good thing, but art associations are for the purpose of teaching is a copy of an engraving, or of a pic-

one who is acquainted with art matters can conceive the difficulties with which a young student has to contend in original studies. Place half a dozen oranges on a mahogany table and endeavor the complexities of light and shade and of reflections and of color shadows make the work one of very great difficulty. There is as much difference between the two things as there is in solving an arithmetical problem, and copying the one solved in the book as an example. Therefore no association worthy of being considered artistic ever admits a copy, or a painting over a photographic negative. If the rejection of these meretricians objects should leave the gallery

walls too bare, it is conclusive proof

that the exhibition was held too soon.

ANOTHER CENTENNIAL. The one hundredth anniversary of the inauguration of George Washington as president of the United States will take place in New York City, where the first president of the republie was inaugurated, on April 30. The first congress under the constitution of the United States assembled at New York on the 4th of March, 1789. There were present delegates from all the states excepting Rhode Island and North Carolina. On opening the votes of the electors chosen by the several states, it was ascertained that George Washington was unanimously elected president, and John Adams, having the next highest number of votes, vice president. On the 23d of April the president-elect arrived at New York where he was received by the governor of the state and conducted with military honors through an immense concourse of people to the apartments provided for him. Here he received the salutations of foreign ministers, public bodies and private citizens of distinction. On the 30th of April the president was inaugurated, the oath of office having been administered by the celebrated Chancellor Livingston, who, when the ceremony was completed. exclaimed, "Long live George Washington, president of the United States," which was re-echoed by the throng that surrounded the senate chamber on Wall street.

The occurrence of these two inauguration events so near together will possess a peculiar interest in the contrasting conditions suggested between the republic at its birth and after a growth of a century. General Washington's journey from his home at Mount Vernon to New York was necessarily slow, and he entered that city from a barge which conveyed him from Elizabethtown, New Jersey. He was the recipient of hearty ovations along the route. which helped to delay his journey. With several times the distance to travel, General Harrison will reach Washington from Indianapolis in onetenth of the time occupied by the first president in going from Mount Vernon to New York, while for every one hundred people who cheered Washington

ace of a merchant prince, every step of on his way there will be ten thousand to make ovation to Harrison. In many desire for the beautiful. One thing ways these two inauguration events to occur in next March and April will be but the foundation stone for the next. suggestive and instructive, and both will possess an interest even more than

national. THE board of education of New York City has ordered an examination of the scholars in the public schools in order to ascertain how many of them have defective eyes. Upon the result of the examination will depend what action will be taken to improve the light of school rooms. It is a fact based on good authority that many affections of the eyes among school children are brought on by poor light in school buildings. It would not be amiss if the board of education in Omaha would institute an inquiry into the condition of the eyes of the pupils of our public schools.

VOICE OF THE STATE PRESS.

Schuyler Herald: Cents to dollars Thurs ton steps into Manderson's shoes. Columbus Journal: Church Howe was out of politics. He now seeks to be president of

the senate. Norfolk News: It takes seventy-six policemen to look after the good people of Omaha. The thugs and wine rdoms seem

able to take care of themselves. Kearney Hub: The democrats have ceased to claim the house and admit that they lost everything in the last election. "All is lost but honor," and that is a thing a democrat has no use for.

Auburn Post: To the victors belong the spoils. Fire the office-holders as fast as competent republicans can be found to replace them, and there's plenty of them run-Johnson County Journal: It used to be said that there were two things the angels

did not know. One was who a woman would marry, and the other was how a jury would decide. To these may be added, how will New York vote. Wayne Herald: The submission of a pro-

hibitory amendment will be the one thing that will worry the legislators, and in all probability put a large number of the members in their political graves.

Plattsmouth Herald: Mr. Perry Belmont has just been appointed minister to Spain Mr. Blaine, as secretary of state, will take great pleasure in bringing the young man home to his bereaved parents early in March. Bloomington Guard: If McSnane purchased the influence of the two afternoon dailies in Lincoln, he made a poor investment and did not place his money where it would do the most good. It was even worse than the paster speculation.

York Times: It seems as though the tele graphic columns of the dailies were more enriched with accounts of horrible murders than of yore. Perhaps if there were more good, fresh hangings and less maudlin sentiment, there would be fewer murders to re

Ulysses Dispatch: J. C. McBride is a candidate for speaker of the Nebraska legislative house. He is a gentleman in every way qualified, and a man of the people and not a creature of the railroads. This paper would be pleased to see "Mac" the next speaker of the house.

Fremont Tribune: Now that the Young Men's Christian association is gaining a good footing in Nebraska City, it is expected that the monstrosity and freak stories sent out from that place will be toned down and possibly abandoned. Ewing Democrat: The serenity of the

weather at present may be due to Harrion's election, but we wager there will be a terrific blizzard in the republican camps after the 4th of March, when nine-tenths of the great army of office-seekers will be snowed Ulysses Herald: To democrats holding places under the federal government, a sug-

gestion: Don't be in a hurry to resign. It were better to submit to the process of being fired. You will get out about as soon and as smoothly, and it will be as well to give the country a front view of republican civil service reform. We will need the example in our business in 1892.

Schuyler Quill: Just mark it down that the railroads are in politics and are there to stay. They watch every nominee for the legislature, every state officer, and in fact everything politically that can affect their interests. All you have to do is to note whether the officer affects corporation interests, and you can decide if the corporation influence is in the fight.

Nebraska City Press: It is entirely safe to say that in the postoffice department the people have never had so thoroughly shiftless, incompetent and worthless a set of public servants as they have had for the past year or two. In the interest of true civil service reform, both democrats and republicans pray that when the Harrison adminis tration comes into power the rascals will be turned out.

Grand Island Independent: If all important public positions under this government were filled by a direct votes of the people, it would be more in accord with our boast of a government for the people and by the people, and much annovance in the line of clamor for appointment would be done away with, and corruption diminished at the same time. There is no reason why United State's senators, postmaster, ministers to foreign countries, cabinet officers, etc., etc., should not be elected by the direct voice of the people, and eventually that change will come.

Blair Pilot: The only reason so far given n support of ex-Senator Saunders for the senatorial succession is that his daughter and General Harrison's son were, once upon a time, married. This equals the Fourth of July orator who could tell some wonderful stories about Benedict Arnold because his grandmother was a member of the same church that Benedict Arnold's aunt belonged to. If the claim is honored, and Saunders ciected, and later Ben's son and Alvin's daughter should disagree, would that disfranchise Nebraska in the senate!

Seward Reporter: One of the important measures to which the legislature will have to give attention this winter, is the passage of some kind of an election law providing for registration in cities of the first class. While this matter is under consideration, it would oc well to make a general election law for the whole state. A law that would prove an effectual safe guard against fraudulent or rregular ballots, and would secure a voter from being harrassed by the importunities of the workers for the different tickets. would be a good thing. In some states the law prohibits anybody but regular challengers from approaching within fifty or one hundred yards of the voting place. This provision, we think, would be a good one to incorporate in the Nebraska law. A system of registration is imperatively demanded in large cities, and it might be well to extend its operation to cities of the second-class. Too many safeguards cannot be thrown around the ballot.

Naming the Infant.

Let us add the hope that they will not be named North and South Dakota. We can do better. Dakota is good for one; the his-

tory and legends of the region will supply an equally appropriate name for the other-one having a flavor of the locality,

In a Bad Fix.

Sloux City Journal,
The democratic party is a party be-cay without an issue in any sufficient sense. A party without an issue is in a bad fix.

Powerless Prohibitionists.

Globe-Democrat.
The prohibitionists will be powerless in future political contests to do harm to anything except to the temperance cause. Just Discovered It.

Attenta Constitutos No one man is absolutely indispensable to

this great republic. We can get along without Grover Cleveland or any other demo-The New Rogues' March.

Philadelphia Press, Now is the time for some enterprising musician to compose a grand March and dedicate

t to the democratic postmasters.

A Duty to Perform. The first duty of the republican party will be to frame and pass a proper revenue measure, and we believe there is not the slightest

danger that that duty will be neglected. Is Seldom Noisy.

N. Y. Tribune. The interesting information comes from Washington that President Cleveland remains "calm." Of course. The gentleman on whom the coroner is holding the inquest invariably is "caim."

> Taking a Broad View of It. Chicago Heraid.

Everybody is asking where is Mr. Cleveand to go, as if he were the only one that must go. This is taking a very incomplete and narrow view of the situation. Where are the 120,000 other democratic office holders

She Takes Two Seats. New York Press.

Mr. Harrison - Who's that knocking? Dakota-L sir. Mr. Harrison (busy) -Come in and take

Dakota (proudly)-But I am Dakota, sir. Mr. Harrison-Oh, ab, indeed. Then take wo seats. And she will.

Stop the Extravagance.

Chicago News

The public display made in Washington at he inauguration of Garfield cost \$39,066.60. The show made at the inauguration of Cleveland represented an outlay of \$69, 849.56. Har rison's inauguration is expected to cost \$75,000. Where is this thing going to stop! At this rate of increase a few more presidential inaugurations will bring about an expenditure as large as the national debt merely o supply fireworks for every new executive to go to bed by on his first night in the white

Statesmanlike Reticence.

Reporter-Well, senator, I have come according to your request. What feature of the late campaign do you wish to discuss? Distinguished, Senator (with ponderous gravity)-I have sent for you, sir, to say that positively refuse to be interviewed. Put that down-positively refuse. These public men that are always rushing into print in order to keep themselves before the publicgot that down?-might take a lesson from the statesmanlike reticence of men who really know the causes that contributed to our late defeat, but who maintain a dignified reserve when approached by the thoughtless interviewer. Add something about my evident unwillingness to thrust my personality on the public, and let me see the article before you print it. Good day.

On the Heart's Stage. Ella Wheeler Wilcor

In the rosy light of my day's fair morning, Ere ever a storm cloud darkened the west Ere ever a shadow of night gave warning, When life seemed only a pleasant guest Why, then, all humor and comedy scorning I liken high tragedy best.

liked the challenge, the fierc fought duel. With a death or a parting in every act; I liked the villain to be more cruel Than the basest villain could be in fact.

For it fed the fires of my mind with fuel Of the things that my life lacked. But as time passed on and I met real sorrow And she played at night on the stage of my

heart. found that I could not forget on the morrow The pain I had felt in the tragic part; And, alas! no longer I wished to borrow

My grief from the actor's part. And as life grows older, and therefore sadder (Yet sweeter, maybe, in its autumn haze) I find more pleasure in watching the gladder And lighter order of humorous plays Where the mirth is as mad, or may be madden Than the mirth of my lost days.

like to be forced to laugh and be merry, Though the earth with sorrow is ripe and I like for an evening at least to bury All thought of trouble, or pain or strife. n sooth. I like to be moved to the very

Emotions I miss in life. H. Wins the Bet.

GRAND ISLAND, Nob., Nov. 24.—To the Ed tor of THE BEE: We wish to submit for your decision through the columns of The BEE a bet made in the following words, towit: W. bets H. that Thayer will not get 15,000 majority over McShane. Who wins the bet-W. or H.! Yours respectfully, W. and H.

Confession by Telephone.

Electrical World: From time to time one may notice events that bring out with unusual force and clearness, the fact that great inventions are chie among the conditions that shape modern life. This is recognized in regard to the civilizing elements with which people have been familiar, such as the railroad and the telegraph, but is not so commonly accepted with respect to an innovation like the telephone. that little instrument is most remarkable for the new relations into which it brings men and their affairs, and it incessantly calls for novel adjustments of our ideas and actions. The legality of contracts by telephone has been an issue for the courts, and but recently we men tioned a case in which a defendant submitted himself for judgment by telephone and received sentence in the same way. More lately again the point has arisen whether gambling carried on by telephone can be lawfully and effectually stopped. In medicine, numerous instances have occurred wherein it is unnecessary for the doctor to see his patient, the prescription or advice being such as the telephone shows to be desirable. And now the Catholic church is troubled to decide as to the efficacy of a confession by telephone. The question has been referred the French bishops, and among the Italian priest also the subject is also and unsettled one. Some authorities hold that the telephone can be used for censure but not for absolution, while others consider that as the telephone annihilates distance, the confessor and the penitent are actually to-gether. Evidently the question goes far deeper than all that serves to surround a solemn act with sentiments of awe. And how solemn itself, after all. is the thought that the telephone is thus among the instrumentalities that release us from the closs and bonds of physical sense and lift us to a realm where mind and soul, as if clarified and disembodied, can have freest communCURRENT TOPICS.

Robert Louis Stevenson has not yet reaped an adequate pecuniary reward for his literary labors. At least such is the belief among those who are likely to be well informed on so delicate a matter. And yet, he wields a greater influence over contemporary fiction than all other story tellers combined. It is not claiming too much for him to say that the Hyde and Jekyll ghastliness is going to create an epoch in imaginative literature. All the bright story tellers of the magazines are cudgelling their brains for scientific horrors, and we are about to be deluged with necromantic forms and magical formulas. A case in point is a story in Belgravia, one of the most fashionable magazines of London. It is called "Doctor Unionus," and it turns apon an old mediaval superstation called the 'Hand of Glory." In the middle ages the necromancers believed that hidden treasures could be discovered by using as a candle stick the hand of an executed murderer cut when he had been swinging on the gailows from the new moon to the full. The candle used in these researches was worthy of the candlestick. It was made of the fat of a black bear, a wild boar, and an unbaptized baby, the wick being formed from the shroud of a young girl taken from the coffin anytime between a full moon and the next new moon, If any of those eastern explorers who are hunting on Staten Island and along the banks of the Hudson for Captain Kidd's treasures succeed in finding them by using the Hand of Glory, a percentage is claimed by THE BEE which has given the true recipe for the candle. It is omitted necessarily in Belgravia by the peculiar turn given to the story through the influence of Stevenson's hokypokey science in the Hyde and Jekyll story. It is singular that no critic has remarked the strange and beautiful view taken of Satan by Stevenson in one of his most, wierd tales. When this has been commented upon sufficiently it will create a greater revolution in men's minds than Ingersoil has effected by denials of Satan's existence. Those who are interested in the subject of

the completion of the work at Montreal in Canada. Forty-four years ago the St. Lawrence river at Montreal had only a depth of eleven feet, but by steady, persistent digging and dredging there is now a depth of twenty seven feet and a half, and large ocean steamers come up the 600 miles from the mouth of the river to the city without any delay or difficulty. It is a great achievement, and the Canadians are justly proud of it. The work has progressed slowly but steadily, making no rushes, but also making no stops. In one place eight million cubic vards had to be removed, which it has been calculated was conivalent to the work involved in building 800 miles of the Canadian Pacific. A similar, though much easier work, is being done at the Sabine Pass, at the mouth of the Savine river, which is one of the bound-marks between Louisiana and Texas. Congress, which unfortunately often makes appropriations for engineering purposes that have little save politi cal reasons to recommend them has always recognized plans of real merit. Appropriations were made for deepening the mouth of the Sabine river some years ago, but the work was temporarily suspended by a cyclone, a thoroughly abnormal occurrence. In the fullness of time-perhaps even within en years, there will be twenty-seven feet of water on the par, and inside there is now a depth of from twenty-eight to forty feet, the only difficulty being caused by deposits at the mouth. In spite of this well known fact, there was a deep water convention this summer at Denver, and Galveston sent hunlteds of delegates, more or less, to form a clique for the grand plan of deepening an open roadstead. It was nothing but a real estate advertisement, and in that light almost every one regarded it. Such devices injure Texas far more than they serve the state. The work that is being done at the mouth of the Sabine river will give the Texans the deep water harbor for which they seem to be hankering.

The question has often been asked whether there was any foundation for the theory that railroads caused an increase of rain. Some persons have proved it by actual observation, and others have denied any connection between the observed facts and the rainfall. But a locomotive engineer puts the matter in a more practical shape than any scientist has done. He says that there are 30,000 locomotives in use in the states and British America, and that these puff into the atmosphere billions of cubic yards of steam condensed into vapor, and this necessarily returus again in the form of rain. It is unde niable that more rain falls in California than formerly, for during the past week five inches descended in two days in the vicinity of San Francisco, at a point sufficiently near the great terminus of the Central Pacific to be affected by the locomotives. Also the drenched country presents a picturesque mountain range, whose elevated slopes would attract the condensed vapor, and would receive the downfall. As this range is connected with a reservoir, there is a rain guage at the water works, and this shows that this particular spot has received four times more rain than any other part of California. There is notoriously an increasing probability of rain in that state, and the wheat crop is no longer the gamble that it used to be when by no calculation open t human intellect was it possible to foretell whether there would be rain enough to yield a harvest.

Pessimists are in the habit of conjuring up frightful visions by pure biliary force, and then of endeavoring to make the world acthem as solid truths. How many a man has paralyzed manufacturers and engineers by hinting at the inevitable exhaustion of our coal fields! Not a few thinkers whose logic proceeded more from a congested liver than an intellectual brain, have described the world of the future without coal, without trees, without coal oil, without iron. To those readers of THE BEE who have accidently fallen within the haunted circle of pessim ism, the theory of Prof. Mendeley concern ing the production of petroleum will be more than usually interesting. He claims that petroleum is produced by water which, after penetrating the earth's crest, comes in con tact with glowing carbides of metals, especially those of iron. The water is decom posed into its constituent gases, the oxygen uniting with the iron, while the hydrogen takes up the carbon, and ascends to a higher region where part of it is condensed as mineral oil, and part remains as natural gas This theory seems to be a substantial one, and as the professor makes artificial petroleum with the greatest readiness and ease it ought to be accepted as a real truth. Taking it as such, we have the prospect of a supply of petroleum that is practically mexhaustibie, and that can be made to fill the place taken by coal, whenever the supply of the latter is exhausted. Courage, brothers. Human life on this planet is by no means drawing to a close.

How little does the sportive paragrapher reflect upon the consequences of perfunctory pleasantly! There is the joke about the young wife's loaf, which was so heavy that the young husband had to prop up the table with umbrellas Now, light bread, with the lightness poculiar to bakeries, is neither palatable nor nutritious, nor wholesome. All that sponginess, which some consider a virtue, is obtained by adulterations ruinous to

the coats of the stomach and the digostive apparatus. Bread ought to be heavy to a ertain extent, if it is to be nourishing, Graham bread, for example, is very much neavier than the ordinary loaf of the baker's shop, and the old-fashioned wheaten loaf was very much more nutritious than that idol of sanitary reformers. That it should have held its own of all the dietetic devices propounded by Graham is the consoquence of the abominable character of light bread. Bakers probably find it to their interest to eater to the delusion of Americans, but the time is coming when they will have to change their tactics, for the world is becoming thoroughly sick of their light bread. In all the cheap restaurants of the entire country, even in the dives frequented by New York newsboys, where food is sold at abnormally cheap prices, the proprietors have been compelled by the force of public opinion to keep several kinds of bread, besides the ordinary household bread. Whenever a humorist strikes a home-made loaf that seems to him to be as heavy as lead, let him eat it with joy, for he has found the real, true, unadulterated article upon which the civilization of the white man has been built up.

Of all the fads and isms which transcend-

entalists beget for the pestering of plain

people, not one is so obnoxious as psychical research. The idiots who devote themselves to this balderdash affect a manner that is mysterious and adopt a jargon that is incomprehensible. There is a journal published in the east for the purpose of solving the unsolvable, and of knowing the unknowable. Occasionally it finds its unaccustomed way into the den of a western editor, and confronts him with propositions that make his hair stand on end. "If," says this delightful periodical, so edanted for the home circle "a sensitive finds himself in company with a vampire, if he will only go in for sympathizing with him he will find instead of the drain he had expected, a new living force straining through him from a source that is inexhaust ble. He could yield power to a thousand men and be stronger for the yielding." Now, a deep water harbor on the coast of Texas we cannot yield an unqualified assent to this proposition, because evidently the writer's will receive considerable enlightenment by vampire has not the same points as the ordipary American vampire, and it is possible that he has confounded two very different creatures-the 2 real vampire and Emerson's red slayer. The American vampire is politely called the B flat, or bed bug, and sensitives usually when they make his acquaintance burst into vigorous Saxon, strika a match, light the gas, turn over the pillows, and commence a strenuous pursuit, which usually ends in a gory but odoriferous massacre. The Slavonic vampire, being unable to leave Slavonic soil, has not come to America. and therefore nothing is known of him. It is possible that the writer referred to it, and not to our own B flat vampire.

> The philospher who asserted that every man, at least once in his life time, were a velvet coat, did not mean to be taken literally, but desired to propound the great moral truth that away in the depths of man's heart is a liking for finery. Perhaps this is so, but if this axiom were to become generally known it would give the fair sex a terrible weapon. When paterfamilias would; upbraid materfamilias for the costliness of her new church-going bound, his spouse would be able to retort upon upon him his sneaking desire to be clothed in velvet. There is a dreadful rumor abroad that after Christmas the men of society will appear in embroidered vests and pants, or, to be more Websterlan. trousers. The vests are to be embroidered on the collar, and along the edges of the buttons, and below the pocket. The trousers are to be adorned with a stripe of embroidery similar to the stripe of gold lace on the pants of a cavalry cer. If this movement is carried out the great problem of distinguishing guests from the waiters will have been triumphantly solved. But will it stop at embroldered trousers and vests, or will the secret passion for frippery in the male breast gather strength by indulgence, and lead to embroidered coats of velvet, and silk, and satin? Are we really moving in a cycle, and are we going back to the days of George the Second! If this should be the case, wigs will once more be the fashion to the great comfort of baldheaded men who will no longer be exposed to the rude remarks of the small boy, and to the whispered comments of theater-goers if they happen to be in the front rows at a burlesque opera performance.

A paragraphlet is going the rounds of the press to the effect that the oldest known manuscript is a part of the Hiad, found in Upper Egypt. Nothing can be more erroneous than this statement, which is obviously he condensation of a well known fact. The oldest manuscripts are Egyptian papyri both n hieroglyphic and demotic characters. One of these known as the Book of Thoth or the "Romance of Setna." was found under the feet of a royal scribe, and was translated by Brugsch Bey, the famous German Egyptologist, and formerly curator of the Museum at Boulak, near Cairo. Egyptian hronology is not in a state even approaching o certitude, and though desperately brave historians have classed the dynastics as successive, nobody would be astonished if it should prove that three-fourths of them were synchronous. The very fact upon which enthusiastic chronologists base their systems is capable of another interpretation. But the fragment of the thirteenth book of the Hiad, which was found in Upper Egypt, notoriously belongs to the Ptolomean dynasty, and may be a thousand years counger than the amusing Book of Thoth. And so also with regard to demotic and hieroglyphic manuscripts there may be onormous intervals of time between them.

The Turkey's Soliloguy. L. B. Lamprey in Plymouth Free Press. "What a difference it makes, in "Just what light you view a thing." Said a meditative turkey, As he softly stroked his wing."

"Now the simple word Thanksgiving. To a turkey or a hen, las a meaning quite distinctive, To that understood by men.

Tis to them a time of feasting Full of pleasures and delights; But 'tis kept within the barnyard, By observing fun'ral rites.

It suggests to some a season When the town is painted red; But to us it means the season When we mourn our martyr dead,

Turkey dinner means to man a Gastronomical event; While to us it seems more like a Slaughter of the innocent. During all the fathning process, How degrading 'tis to feel, That the destiny assigned us Is to furnish man a meal.

Do men think the finer feelings To a turkey are unknown? That the height of his ambition

Is to cover up his bone! We should be the nation's emblem, We New England's proudest bird; And with patriotic feelings, Should our honored names be heard,

Should the honor due to turkey From Americans be paid, We could knock that screeching eagle, Most completely in the shade.

Why should eagles stride the flagstaffs?
Why be called the birds of state,
While the turkeys' fend ambitions,
Meet with such a bitter fate?

A Plum Creek bourbon has taken a solemn onth not to touch a drop of intoxicants until the democrats elect another president.